UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/602,412	06/23/2000	Melvin Richard Zimowski	ST9-99-080	9095

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EXAMINER
SHAW, JOSEPH D

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2141	

DATE MAILED: 02/19/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/602,412	ZIMOWSKI, MELVIN RICHARD
	Examiner	**Art Unit**
	Joseph D Shaw	2141

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _29 January 2004_.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-39_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-39_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on _25 September 2000_ is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2.   Claims 1, 2, 4, 13, 14, 16, 25, 26, 28, and 37-39 are rejected under 35

U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Challenger et al. (Distributed Cache Manager and

API).

a.   As per claims 1, 13, and 25, Challenger teaches a cached web page that

references other objects (HTML page constructed from other data aggregates)

(Overview section, paragraph 3); the referenced objects stored in one or more

data stores (data aggregates such as database tables) (Overview section,

paragraph 3); and automatically managing the cached web pages and

referenced objects in order to display a complete web page (specifying the

database table has been updated, causing all cached objects depending on the

table to become invalidated) (Overview section, paragraph 3). It is inherent in

Challenger that the cached object is stored in a cache and was, at one point,

determined to be cached.

b.   As per claims 2, 14, and 26, Challenger discloses the claimed invention as described above and furthermore teaches deleting the web page when a referenced object is deleted (table has been updated, causing all cached objects depending on the table to become invalidated) (Overview section, paragraph 3).

c.   As per claims 4, 16, and 28, Challenger discloses the claimed invention as described above and furthermore teaches retrieved data being placed in a dynamically created web page, the data being linked o other stored objects (an item on a dependency list for a cached HTML page represents a database table whose value affects the contents of the page) (Overview section, paragraph 3). It is inherent in Challenger that a request was received to generate a dynamic web page.

d.   As per claims 37-39, Challenger discloses the claimed invention as described above and furthermore teaches the referenced objects not being stored in the cache (cached HTML pages dependent on database tables) (Overview section, paragraph 3).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention

was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4.   Claims 3, 15, and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Challenger et al. (Distributed Cache Manager and API) in view of Mattis et al. (6,209,003).

>   e.   As per claims 3, 15, and 27, Challenger discloses the claimed invention as described above.   However, Challenger does not explicitly teach deleting referenced objects when a web page is purged from the cache. Mattis teaches a method of deleting fragments (objects) that are not active (col. 21, lines 59-68, col. 22, lines 1-7), where active is determined to be referenced by a live web page. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include a method of deleting inactive objects as taught by Mattis in the system disclosed by Challenger because such an improvement would help prevent the degradation of the cache object store (col. 2, lines 21-27).

5.   Claims 5, 6, 17, 18, 29, and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Challenger et al. (Distributed Cache Manager and API).

>   f.   As per claims 5, 6, 17, 18, 29, and 30, Challenger discloses the claimed invention as described above. However, Challenger does not explicitly teach receiving an administrative request to delete retrieved data or linked objects an in turn deletion of the same. "Official Notice" is taken the both the concept and

advantages of having an administrator in a computer system with the right to delete data and actual deletion of the data are well known and expected in the art. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include allowing administrative requests for the deletion of data and the actual deletion of data in the Challenger invention because administrators are responsible for the upkeep of the computer system and require the ability to delete data when necessary.

6.   Claims 7, 19, and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Challenger et al. (Distributed Cache Manager and API) in view of Burns et al. (5,991,306).

g.   As per claim 7, 19, and 31, Challenger discloses the claimed invention as described above. However, Challenger does not explicitly teach processing a caching directive that determines whether a web page should be cached. Burns teaches a local policy manager that implements caching rules to determine what document or resources are cached in memory (col. 10, lines 48-52). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include caching directives as taught by Burns in the Challenger invention because such rules would allow, for instance, the caching of frequently requested documents but forgoing the caching of rarely requested documents, as taught by Burns (col. 10, lines 52-55), allowing the data to be adapted to the changing patterns of clientele, as taught by Burns (col. 10, lines 39-40).

h.   As per claims 8, 20, and 32, Challenger discloses the claimed invention as described above. However, Challenger does not explicitly teach associating an expiration timestamp with a file, the timestamp defining a period of time that the web page is valid.   Burns teaches assigning time-to-live tags to content indicating when content should be disposed (col. 10, lines 59-61). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include expiration timestamps as taught by Burns in the Challenger invention because it will allow for content to be disposed when it is determined that it might have been updated (col. 10, lines 63-65).

7.   Claims 9, 21, and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Challenger et al. (Distributed Cache Manager and API) in view of Burns et al. (5,991,306) and further in view of Schultz et al. (6,453,339).

i.   As per claims 9, 21, and 33, Challenger discloses the claimed invention modified by Burns as described above. However, the Challenger/Burns invention does not explicitly teach automatically deleting a web page and referenced objects when the expiration timestamp has been reached. Schultz teaches a server automatically deleting content when it expires (col. 7, lines 16-17). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include automatically deleting expired content as taught by Schultz in the Challenger/Burns invention because automatic deletion of obsolete data frees up space for current data.

8.   Claims 10, 22, and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Challenger et al. (Distributed Cache Manager and API) in view of Burns et al.

(5,991,306), further in view of Schultz et al. (6,453,339), and further in view of Acharya

et al. (6,408,296).

       j.   As per claims 10, 22, and 34, Challenger discloses the claimed invention

       modified by Burns and Schultz as described above.   However, the

       Challenger/Burns/Schultz invention does not explicitly teach first deleting the

       web page, then deleting the referenced objects. Acharya teaches that deleting a

       file referenced by a web page leads to "broken links" on the web page (col. 2,

       lines 1-8). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

       time of the invention to include first deleting any web pages that reference files

       before deleting the referenced files in the Challenger/Burns/Schultz invention so

       that web pages with "broken links" as taught by Acharya can be avoided.

9.   Claims 11, 23, and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Challenger et al. (Distributed Cache Manager and API) in view of Burns et al.

(5,991,306) and further in view of Scarr et al. (5,659,547).

       k.   As per claims 11, 23, and 35, As per claims 9, 21, and 33, Challenger

       discloses the claimed invention modified by Burns as described above. However,

       the Challenger/Burns invention does not explicitly teach receiving an

       administrative request to delete all cached web pages according to some

       administrative-specified criteria and deleting the web pages. Scarr teaches an

administrator with the ability to delete groups of scripts according to a selection criteria (col. 7, lines 30-35) and inherently teaches the actual deletion of the scripts. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include a method of administrative specified criteria for group deletion and actual deletion as taught by Scarr in the Challenger/Burns invention because the administrator can now perform mass deletions, as taught by Scarr (col. 7, lines 37-38), alleviating the need to delete files one-by-one.

10.   Claims 12, 24, and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Challenger et al. (Distributed Cache Manager and API) in view of Burns et al. (5,991,306), further in view of Scarr et al. (5,659,547), and further in view of Acharya et al. (6,408,296).

     I.   As per claims 10, 22, and 34, Challenger discloses the claimed invention modified by Burns and Schultz as described above.   However, the Challenger/Burns/Scarr invention does not explicitly teach first deleting the web page, then deleting the referenced objects. Acharya teaches that deleting a file referenced by a web page leads to "broken links" on the web page (col. 2, lines 1-8). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include first deleting any web pages that reference files before deleting the referenced files in the Challenger/Burns/Scarr invention so that web pages with "broken links" as taught by Acharya can be avoided.

Response to Arguments

11.   Applicant's arguments filed January 29th, 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

m.   As per claim 1 (see also claims 13 and 25) applicant argues limitations that are exemplary and not included in the claim language. Claim 1 is limited to a web page that references other objects. Applicant argues that Challenger does not disclose or suggest that a created web page references the database tables from which it was created. Challenger teaches a web page constructed from several other data aggregates (objects) such as database tables (paragraph 3 of Challenger's Overview section). Therefore, the web page constructed by Challenger is related to (references) the database tables. That same web page that references other objects is then cached (Overview section, paragraph 3).

n.   As per claim 1, applicant also argues that Challenger does not teach automatically managing the cached web page and referenced objects to ensure display of a complete web page. Applicant argues that the cache manager of Challenger only invalidates the cached web pages and that it does not maintain the database tables (referenced objects) themselves. Again, this limitation is not read in the claim. Challenger teaches monitoring (managing) the referenced tables (objects) for updates and invalidating (managing) cached web pages accordingly (Overview section, paragraph 3). The limitation of purging referenced objects is not even considered until claim 3 when it is presented.

Conclusion

12.   **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of

time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

     o.   A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire

THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is

filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the

advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened

statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the

advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will

be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from

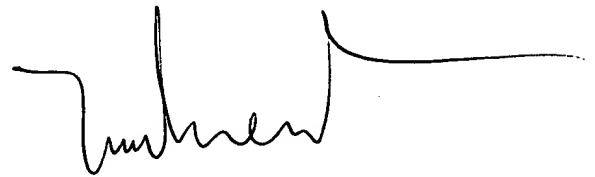the mailing date of this final action.

13.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Joseph Shaw whose telephone number is 703-305-

0094. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday, 6:30 AM - 4:00

PM, and on alternate Fridays.

14.   If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Rupal Dharia can be reached on 703-305-4003. The fax phone number for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

15.   Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or

proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-306-

5484.

Joseph Shaw
Examiner
AU 2141

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PRIMARY EXAMINER